



BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST



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BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

AUTHORIZED BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. C. BEACH
COMMANDING
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

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EDITOR

Helen McCoy
Public Relations Representative

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Doris Simmons

PHOTOGRAPHY

Pfc. Robert S. Wingate
(Official United States Army Photos)

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS

Colonel Howard L. Landers,
U. S. Army, retired

1st Lt. Mary Hansen, ANC

1st Lt. Fern Green, P. T.

Pvt. Carroll H. Curry

CARTOONS

Pvt. Carroll H. Curry

Pvt. William Lytle

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THE CHAPEL



RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

CATHOLIC MASS:

Sunday, Chapel..... 8:00 a. m.
Sunday, Red Cross Bldg. "old"
hospital..... 10:15 a. m.
Confessions before Mass

PROTESTANT SERVICES:

NEW HOSPITAL CHAPEL:

Sunday School, Young People..... 9:00 a. m.
Sunday Morning Worship..... 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Vespers..... 7:30 p. m.

RED CROSS AUDITORIUM "NEW" HOSPITAL:
Sunday School, Children..... 10:00 a. m.
"OLD" HOSPITAL RED CROSS BUILDING:
Sunday Morning Worship..... 9:00 a. m.
Sunday Vespers..... 5:30 p. m.
Wednesday Vespers..... 5:30 p. m.
ASSEMBLY HALL, M.D.E.T.S.:
Sunday..... 11:00 a. m.

NO ROOM FOR HIM

Some years ago a cartoon appeared depicting two rustic characters in Kentucky, in February of 1809, talking over the events of the times. One mentioned that there was a new baby at the Tom Lincoln's, but that wasn't of any importance. Little could he realize that that baby would one day become one of the outstanding Presidents of our nation. Similarly, the birth of Jesus Christ some two thousand years ago, probably caused but little stir beyond the circle of those immediately affected.

One of the most pathetic instances in connection with the Christmas story is the single simple phrase, "there was no room for them at the inn." (Luke 2:7). Although the Messiah for whom the world had been waiting so long, had arrived, his coming was unpretentious, and almost unwelcome. "There was no room for Him!" The census that Augustus Caesar ordered brought too many people to the little villages. Strings might be pulled to accommodate the prominent, but Joseph and Mary were ordinary people. There was no room for them.

Throughout his lifetime and ministry, also, Jesus frequently found that there was no room for him. His teachings were different, so people had no room for them. He was, in some respects, ahead of his times, and his people failed to understand him.

The great tragedy in the world of today is that only too often we make no room for Him! Although Christmas is the commemoration of the Birth of Christ, for many people it is merely a holiday season, or a season of receiving gifts. Too often we leave no room for Him, but busy ourselves in our own pleasures, or in the cares of our daily lives.

But our lives become worthwhile when we make room for the Christ in our daily program. In fact, he should have first place in our thoughts. When we make room in our hearts and lives for the Almighty God, then we have discovered the real meaning of Christmas! Then our lives can take on a real meaning.

May we wish you a Christmas full of cheer!

BENJAMIN H. BOHMFALK
Assistant Chaplain



BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL



**CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO ALL
AT BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL**

On the threshold of this Christmas, let us stop and think of our comrades. Our Fighting Forces have come a long way . . . but there is still a tough job to do and until it is accomplished, Christmas cannot really be enjoyed by any real American.

The Victory for which we all are fighting can not come without continued support on the home front. More effort expended now will aid our forces overseas to bring about a speedier ending of the conflict.

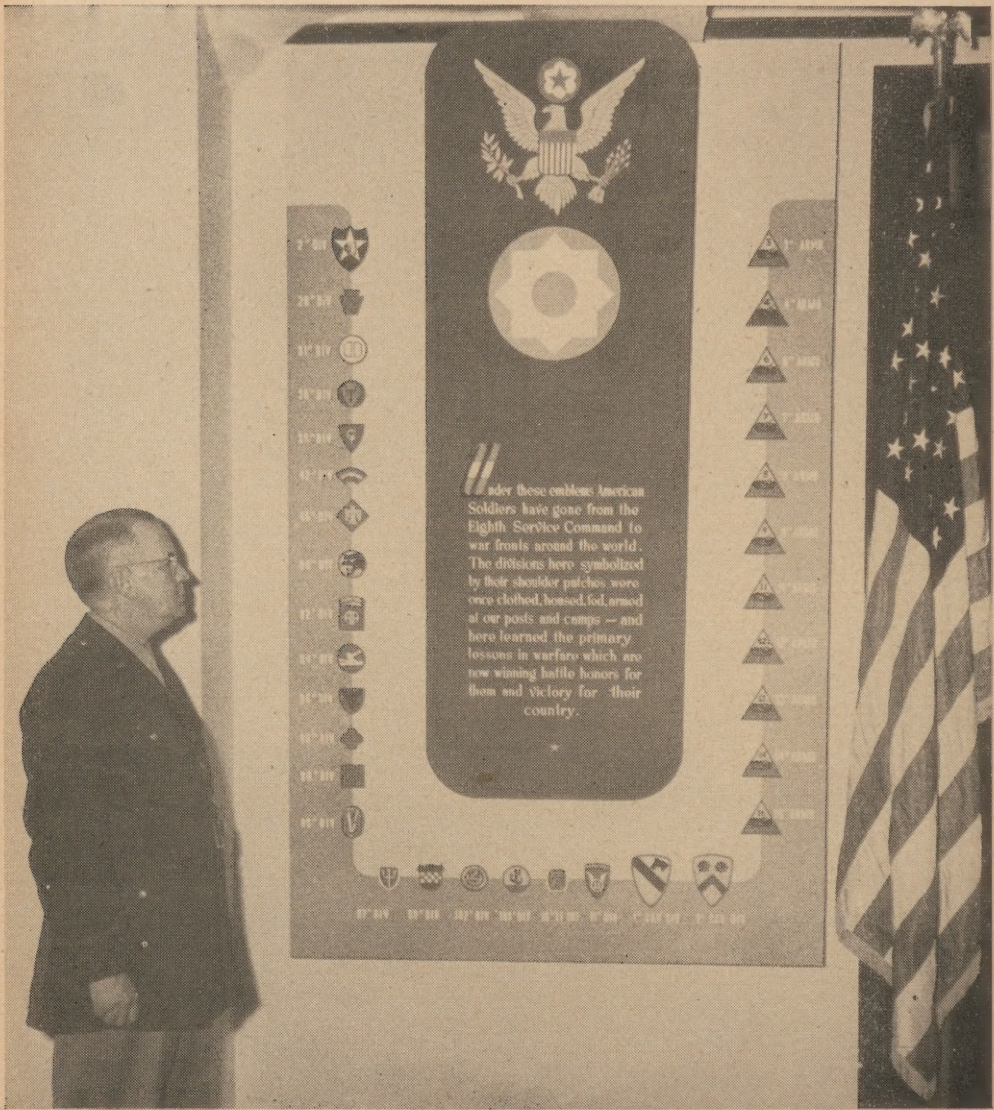
As I extend the season's greetings to all at Brooke General Hospital, to the staff, the personnel both military and civilian, to the sick and wounded and to our many friends, I earnestly hope that the day will not be too far distant when there will arise a future bright with promise for all.

Geo. C. Beach
Brigadier General, U. S. A.
Commanding

ARMY
MEDICAL
OCT 15 1945
LIBRARY



33 DIVISIONS TRAINED IN EIGHTH SERVICE COMMAND HONORED



—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Major General Richard Donovan, commanding the Eighth Service Command, inspects a plaque just placed in his office honoring the 33 divisions which have trained or are training at Eighth Service Command posts and camps. Many of the organizations are in combat. Some of them have been engaged with the enemy for more than a year and others are new arrivals on the battle fronts.

PLAQUE ERECTED IN OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL EIGHTH SERVICE COMMAND

Thirty-three infantry, armored and cavalry divisions which trained in the Eighth Service Command have been honored by a plaque just erected in the office of the Commanding General of the Service Command, Major General Richard Donovan, in Dallas. (An enlarged photo of the picture of General Donovan, shown left, may be seen in the lobby of the main building "new" hospital.)

News from the battle fronts these days identifies more and more of the divisions and units in action, as troops overseas increase in number and censorship is relaxed with military gains.

Many are the designations familiar to posts and camps of the Eighth Service Command—1st Cavalry, 4th, 6th and 7th Armored, 82nd Airborne, and the 2d, 36th, 45th, 88th, 90th and 95th Infantry Divisions. All of them are or have been in the thick of battle, and many unit citations and individual decorations have followed courageous action.

The 1st Cavalry, trained at Fort Bliss, is fighting on Leyte Island. Elements of this dismounted division fought in the Admiralties a year ago. The 88th Infantry is in Italy. The others are in France, the 36th and 45th having spearheaded the attack at Salerno in Italy and fought in the campaign to Rome before taking part in the invasion of Southern France.

Other divisions trained in the Southwest undoubtedly are overseas, but their presence has not been announced by theatre commanders. Only a handful of the 33 remain in training in this country.

With the armies in France and Germany, in Italy and in the Philippines are scores of thousands of other soldiers trained in Eighth Service Command posts and camps. Tank destroyer and railway operating battalions, anti-aircraft artillery outfits and numbered general hospitals are among the hundreds of organizations that have trained and are training in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico.

Many other organizations, never actually stationed at a post or camp in this Service Command, have trained in the Louisiana maneuver area, maintained by the Command.

The plaque honoring the divisions bears 33 shoulder patches surrounding a panel carrying these words under the coat of arms of the United States and the insignia of the Army Service Forces and the Eighth Service Command:

"Under these emblems American soldiers have gone from the Eighth Service Command to war fronts around the world.

The divisions here symbolized by their shoulder patches were once clothed, housed, fed, armed at our posts and camps—and here learned the primary lessons in warfare which are now winning battle honors for them and victory for their country."

The divisions listed on the plaque, and the posts at which they trained:

Camp Berkeley—11th Armored, 12th Armored, 45th Infantry and 90th Infantry.
Fort Bliss—1st Cavalry.

Camp Bowie—4th Armored, 13th Armored, 31st Infantry and 36th Infantry.

Camp Chaffee—6th Armored, 14th Armored and 16th Armored.

Camp Claiborne—82d Infantry, 84th Infantry and 103d Infantry.

Fort Clark—2d Cavalry.

Camp Gruber—42d Infantry and 88th Infantry.

Fort Sam Houston—2d Infantry, 88th Infantry and 95th Infantry.

Camp Howze—84th Infantry, 86th Infantry and 103d Infantry.

Camp Livingston—28th Infantry, 38th Infantry and 86th Infantry.

Camp Maxey—99th Infantry and 102d Infantry.

Camp Polk—3d Armored, 7th Armored, 8th Armored, 9th Armored, 11th Armored, 11th Airborne and 95th Infantry.

Camp Joseph T. Robinson—66th Infantry.

Fort Sill—45th Infantry.

Camp Swift—10th Light, 95th Infantry, 97th Infantry and 102d Infantry.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONNEL

Victory Suggestion boxes have been placed in various spots throughout the "new" and "old" hospitals and all annexes, for your Ideas for Victory. For further details, call Major Cyrus S. Myers at 3974.

WHAT CAN I DO

(A Nursery Rhyme for Civilians)

If every little grain of sand
That goes to make this gracious land
Should say, "I am so very small.
I won't be missed at all . . . at all.

And I am tired, I shall rest."
Then yielded to the clutching crest
Of waves and slipped in to the sea,
How very soon the time would be
When there would be no land nor sand,
Just barren sea on every hand.

A grain of sand . . . that's I . . . that's you.
Each with his little bit to do.
Though muscles ache and arches throb
We have to stay right on the job
And be those loyal grains of sand
That go to make our gracious land.

—Anonymous.

Christmas Program

1944

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL



December 18th to 23rd

CHRISTMAS CAROLS

—sung nightly, 7:30 to 9 p. m., by members
of the Junior Red Cross



December 22nd

CHILDREN'S PARTY

at the New Red Cross House, "old" hospital—
given by the Staff Members of Brooke
General Hospital for children of all
military personnel of the hospital
—with Santa Claus as honor guest



December 23rd

10-ACT SHOW

—presented by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at
Red Cross Building No. 1, 3 p. m., under the
direction of Maj. B. L. Maloney, U.S.A., retired



December 24th

CHRISTMAS TREE PARTIES IN EVERY WARD

—for bed patients

MIDNIGHT MASS

Brooke Chapel

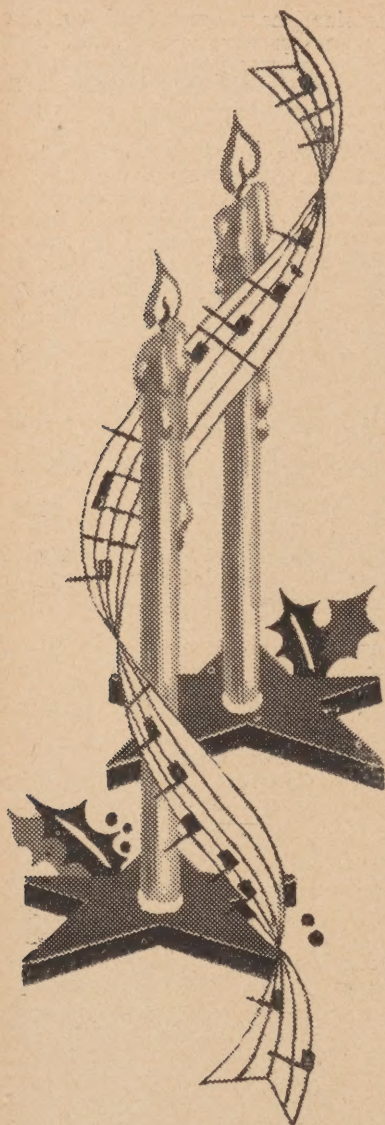
—conducted by Chaplain JAMES J. KEHOE,
Assistant Chaplain at Brooke



December 25th

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

—by Chaplain Matthews, broadcast over the
hospital radio system, 10 a. m.



CHRISTMAS EVE PROGRAM, 7 P. M. RED CROSS AUDITORIUM

"Old" and "New" Hospitals

BUILDING NO. 1

Carols..... Incarnate Word All-Girl Choir
Prayer and Talk Chaplain O. G. Matthews
Solo..... Sgt. C. J. Robinson, Jr., Baritone
Greetings Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach
Carols..... Incarnate Word All-Girl Choir
Carols..... Led by Sgt. Robinson

Distribution of Gifts

BUILDING NO. 2

Carols..... Incarnate Word All-Girl Choir
Prayer and Talk.....
..... Chaplain Benjamin H. Bolmfalk
Solo..... Pvt. Russ Carlisle
Greetings..... Lt. Colonel Joe. D. Schutz
Carols..... Incarnate Word All-Girl Choir
Carols..... Led by Pvt. Carlisle

Distribution of Gifts

Christmas Dinner

1944

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL



Fresh Vegetable Cocktail

Consomme Chantilly

Toasted Saltines

Celery Curls

Sweet Gherkins

Radishes

Stuffed Olives

Roast Tom Turkey

Savory Stuffing Fresh Cranberry Sauce

Giblet Gravy

Parsley Buttered New Potatoes

Buttered Fresh String Beans

Avocado and Grapefruit Salad

French Dressing

Hot Dinner Rolls

Butter

Frozen Eggnog

Fruit Cake

Candy

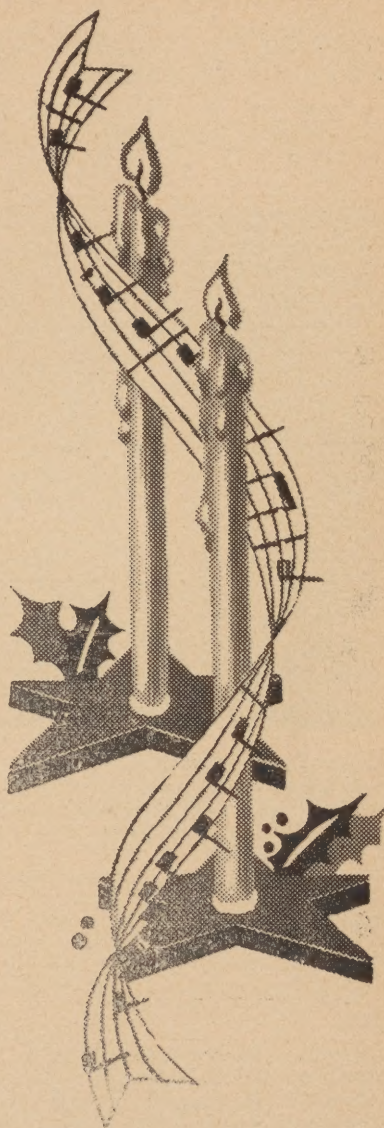
Fruits

Nuts

Cigarettes

Cigars

Coffee



Christmas Dinner Under Candle-Light

Christmas dinner at Brooke General Hospital will be a festive occasion. All patients' messes as well as the messes of the D.M.D. and M.D.E.T.S. will be gaily decorated, carrying out the Christmas theme in table arrangements and wall trims.

In the patients' messes at the "old" and "new" hospitals, white table cloths with bands of broad red crepe paper lengthwise down the center, will form a background for a central decoration of greenery flecked with snow (Lux beat to a frothy fluff).

In the center of this greenery three tall tapered candles in star-shaped candleholders will constitute the only light used during the dinner hour. Flanking the centerpiece will be hurricane lamps with red and white striped bases. The lamps will be filled with greenery and red berries. These will be placed on lace paper doilies. Each cover will be marked with souvenir menus, paper napkins in Christmas designs and tarlatan stockings filled with Christmas goodies.

"Dr. Wassell", (Commander, U. S. Navy) Addresses Brooke's Patients



Commander C. M. Wassell, U. S. Navy, shown with Major B. L. Maloney, U. S. Army, retired, Public Relations Officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars organization, through whose courtesy "Dr. Wassell" appeared at Brooke General Hospital to speak before patients assembled in the Auditorium of the Red Cross Building, "new" hospital.

Anyone who saw the movie, "The Story of Dr. Wassell," will well remember the real Java hero of the picture, Commander C. M. Wassell, enacted by Screen Star Gary Cooper.

Well, many of Brooke's patients were fortunate enough to see, hear and even meet the real Arkansas Dr. Wassell in person at the Red Cross House Auditorium on December 5th.

In reference to the movie based on his experiences with the Japs in Java, Commander Wassell exclaimed: "None of it is propaganda . . . it's 98% true—even to the love story theme." He continued, "5% of the gross proceeds, amounting already to a half million dollars, is being given to

Navy Relief. If you really want to visualize the true story of what happened on Java, read James Hamilton's book, 'The Story of Dr. Wassell'."

"When I asked the 10 wounded men escaping from Java with me, if they would rather go ashore from the ship we were on and be prisoners of the Japs, or take a chance on staying with the ship to try and make it to Australia, they said: 'Stick with the ship, Doc' . . . and it's for those men that I wear the Navy Cross . . . not for myself, but for those ten brave, wounded men, each one a real true American. I'm proud to have served with those boys," he concluded.

KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS

"A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network

from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas

Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p.m.

WESTERN FRONT

News from the western front is of such a satisfactory nature that it will go far to dispell the gloomy forebodings of those who were unable to understand why the Ninth Army under General Simpson and the First Army, commanded by General Hodges, progressed so slowly in their efforts to reach the Roer River at all points of a 25-mile front. The first troops of Hodges' army to reach the Roer drove almost due east from Hurtgen. The Ninth Army reached the Roer several weeks ago and has since been engaged in clearing out the enemy's defensive works covering Julich.

It is of prime importance to observe what measure of truth there was in the assertion by the Germans that the Americans had begun a major offensive against the Siegfried Line, on a 40-mile front between captured Haguenau and Sarreguemines. The German broadcast was an understatement of what really happened. The Seventh Army, commanded by General Patch, drove eight miles beyond Haguenau in eight hours, to a point four miles from the Palatinate frontier of the Reich. On the west flank of this arm some of its elements cleared towns west of Bitche, one of which was four miles from the German border.

The right flank of the Third Army under General Patton and all of the Seventh Army are drawing closer to the German border in a wheeling movement pivoted on Sarreguemines. These two armies have performed surprising and glorious deeds. Four weeks ago the Seventh Army and the French Army under General de Tas-signy held a north-south line west of Alsace Province at an average distance of 30 miles from the Rhine River. The two armies have since driven the Germans from 3,500 square miles of France. Patch now has his command facing due north, prepared to strike the real Siegfried Line in cooperation with Patton's divisions, which are across the Saar River at nearly a dozen places and are driving eastward into the Saarland.

The steady advance of General Eisenhower's grounds troops was supported by Allied airforces which hammered Nazi

targets in and behind the zone of battle. In one day more than 2,300 heavy bombers of both the American and British commands flew from bases in Britain in strategic assaults on the Ruhr industrial region. At the same time nearly 1,000 medium and fighter bombers of the three continental based tactical airforces, slashed the enemy's advance positions from one end of the western front to the other.

36TH INFANTRY DIVISION

The 36th Infantry Division, originally a Texas product but now an all-state one, has established a new endurance record for American troops on the western front. The division is in its 121st consecutive day of combat contact with the Germans. The 36th, now under French command, is currently engaged between the Vosges Mountains and the Rhine River.

RUSSIA

Three powerful Russian armies are engaged on a front 300 miles long in completing the destruction of all German and Hungarian forces still occupying Slovakian and Hungarian territory. Their drives are timed so that the combined movement works like a swinging gate, rapidly closing in on Vienna from the south. An inspection of a map brings a realization of how devastating this extensive drive is to the Axis enemies.

The Third Ukraine Army, commanded by Marshal Tolbukhin, resumed active operations three weeks ago when it crossed the Danube south of Budapest, and began what has since developed into the most successful ground-covering campaign on the eastern front, in recent months. This army had been inactive for a long period, with the result that its refreshed vigor gave it great power. Its success in driving to Lake Balaton was so pronounced that Vienna, 100 miles northwest of the lake, felt the impact of fear, largely because there is nothing on Tolbukhin's front to stop him. Routed German and Hungarian troops were reported fleeing westward over roads choked with refugees, as the Soviet onrush crumpled both flanks of the Balaton Lake line.

The German high command was re-

ported to have drawn troops from Italy in a desperate effort to halt Tolbukhin's army. Whether or not that report was correct, the fact remains that the Germans do not have sufficient divisions in Italy and the Balkans to maintain a hold on both the Po Valley in northern Italy, and the Austrian frontier south and east of Vienna.

According to front line dispatches, Cosack flying columns slashed recklessly through fleeing Axis troops, as they abandoned guns and equipment in a headlong race to reach temporary safety. The Berlin radio spoke vaguely of some more fancy tactics, mentioning the "elastic" defense adopted in that region. Such German comments have always been a warning to the homeland that the armies of the Reich were withdrawing. The left wing of Tolbukhin's army extends to the Drava River, where the retreat of an estimated 100,000 German troops fighting in Yugoslavia are imperiled.

The Second Ukraine Army, commanded by Marshal Malinovsky, and the Fourth Ukraine Army under General Petrov, continued to grind slowly into the chain of fortresses extending through eastern Slovakia into Hungary. With the extension of the Russian battle line to the south by the Third Ukraine Army, the pattern of Marshal Stalin's strategy for the defeat of Germany on the eastern front was made clear. As the Third Ukraine Army closes in on Vienna, its front will change to face nearly north. The Second Ukraine Army will complete the investment of Budapest, which the Germans will abandon before the corridor exit to the west leading back to Vienna is closed. The Russians soon will have a long line of pressure exerted northward against the Reich, extending from Cracow to beyond Prague. Meanwhile the lake region in Poland and East Prussia will have frozen, making it practicable for the several Russian armies on those fronts to resume aggressive warfare.

WANTON DESTRUCTION

Nazi leaders have been warned that if they lay waste part of their country before it falls into the hands of the Allied invasion armies, they need not expect the occupants of those regions to be fed by the conquering armies. Nor can they look for assistance to be extended where devastation resulted from an unjustifiably long defense of the locality.

General Eisenhower bluntly informed the German people recently, in a proclamation read over Allied transmitters in Europe, that they "cannot count upon food, fuel or clothing, from the military government," and must rely upon their own re-

sources. The warning proclamation said that "the scorched-earth" policy of the retreating Nazi army would serve only to multiply the suffering and hardships of the German people. The people were told also that as long as the German army obeyed the Nazi orders to prolong a futile resistance, the Allied air and ground forces were bound to inflict heavy material damage upon Germany. The sufferings and hardships thus created would multiply themselves if the German people carried out the Nazi plans to transform Germany into a desert.

The warning given by General Eisenhower contained a caution that German industrialists will understand, and they are in a position to compel the Nazi leaders to take heed. The proclamation said: "The hopes of the German people to avoid economic collapse after defeat are largely dependent upon the extent of German opposition to the Nazi plans to destroy German property, and German natural resources before the occupation by Allied troops." The proclamation went on to warn that "The German army will be defeated. Larger and larger portions of German territory will be occupied by the Allied armies, until the National Socialist government and the German armed forces finally surrender, or until they are crushed."

AMMUNITION

Here is a story sent by Noel Monks, London Daily Mail correspondent with the U. S. Ninth Army, commanded by General Simpson. I believe most firmly that many American casualties can be prevented if our armies in Europe get more ammunition. This story tells of their needs more convincingly than any words of mine. Noel Monks wrote: "The final assault on a town on Simpson's front had begun, and American infantry on the outskirts were counterattacked by the last German tanks in this sector.

"Heavy fire from the tanks caught the Americans as they came up an incline leading into the town. They had no tank support owing to mines.

"A call was made for artillery support while the Americans dug themselves in. I was in the command post when the colonel passed on the call for artillery support. I could hear the reply coming through the phone:

"'Too bad, but we fired our quota in the opening stages of the attack.' Without a word the young colonel slumped into a chair.

"'Fired their quota,' he said. 'No use telling them that the German tanks haven't fired their quota, and my men are being cut up for want of a few more shells.'"

(Continued on Page 24)

THE ARMY NURSE



The Army Nurse is the Army Doctor's right hand. Without her, the present high standard of health among our soldiers, and the gratifying percentage of recovery of battle casualties, would be impossible.



Norman T. Kirk

Major General, U. S. Army
The Surgeon General

The following article is based on information extracted from a booklet "The Army Nurse," published by the United States Army Nurse Corps, and is the first of two articles to appear on Army Nursing Service.

NURSING BEGAN—WITH THE FIRST HEARTBEAT OF MAN

From time immemorial, woman has sought to heal man's hurts. The development from superstition and witchcraft to the medical miracles of today represents not only the advance of healing to the position of both an art and a science, but the constant and ever more effective operation of an age-old human instinct. Concurrent with that growth has been the emergence of a steady ally of doctor and patient alike in the battle against pain and death—the nurse.

The origins of nursing lie deep in the unrecorded past. Among even the most ancient peoples there is a persisting tradition of hospitality, of care for the sick wayfarer, while the earliest organized care of the sick is apparently connected with the shrines and temples of the pre-Christian era.

The advent of Christianity gave impetus to the growth of those conceptions of charity and mercy whereby ladies undertook the care of the sick as a religious duty, and its development is marked by the rise of religious orders primarily devoted to the care of the poor and sick, such as the Beguines, an order of nursing sisters originating in Flanders, and the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, an order founded in Paris in 1655. By the mid-nineteenth century there were active on the Continent twelve thousand members of the latter order alone.

The beginning of scientific training of nurses must be viewed as an aspect of nineteenth century liberal reform, an early manifestation of which was the activity of Theodor Fliedner, a German Protestant divine, whose interest in social reform had been stimulated through the familiarity with the work of Elizabeth Fry, known for her efforts in behalf of prison reform in England. Fliedner's concern for the care of the sick led to his founding in 1836,

of a hospital and training center for nurses at Kaiserwerth, an institution which Florence Nightingale was to study with much profit.

In 1840, Elizabeth Fry's organization of nursing sisters was founded, and in 1872, a Boston hospital offered the first training course for nurses in America.

Nursing as a profession had been born.

THE BIRTH OF MILITARY NURSING

No sketch, however cursory, of either military or civilian nursing could overlook the titanic achievements of Florence Nightingale. Here is a romantic and heroic story, but perhaps more significant than any of the scores of fascinating and dramatic incidents with which her career abounds, are the simple ungarnished statistics: the death rate in military hospitals of the Crimean War in February 1855, was forty-two per cent. Four months later it was two per cent. That was the work of the Lady with the Lamp.

To her self-appointed task of revolutionary reform in the field of nursing Florence Nightingale brought a background of knowledge of the best institutional and nursing practice then available. She had studied both the work of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul and that of Fliedner's Institute at Kaiserwerth. During the year 1854 all England became aroused by the reported state of care—or rather, lack of it—accorded the sick and wounded in the Crimea, and Florence Nightingale, then superintendent of a London hospital, offered her services. Proceeding to the Crimea with a staff of nurses, she embarked on a program of systematic care of the wounded. Regarded as a revolutionary innovation, she was obliged to battle tradition and entrenched military obduracy, but to such good effect that the statistical miracle mentioned above became a reality.

To Florence Nightingale must go the credit for replacing doubtless well-meaning, but haphazard individual effort, with

the carefully organized system that alone can save lives. Her reforms both in military nursing and in nursing education have had far-reaching effect. Every nurse and soldier from that day to this has been greatly in her debt.

AMERICAN MILITARY NURSING

Although organized military nursing as we know it today stems only from the middle of the last century, women were caring for soldiers as far back as the time of the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St. John, and American women have cared for our soldiers in every war in which this Nation has been engaged. In 1775, at the recommendation of General Washington, a bill was adopted by Congress which created a hospital department for the Army and called for, among others, a matron "to supervise the nurses, bedding, and so forth," and nurses to "attend the sick and obey the matron's orders."

Further allusions to nurses of this period are to be found in sections of a plan of regulation for the general hospital, prepared for General Washington and submitted by him to Congress.

"12. That a matron be allowed to every hundred sick and wounded, who shall take care that the provisions are properly prepared; that the wards, beds and utensils be kept in neat order, and that the most exact economy be observed in her department."

"13. That a nurse be allowed for every ten sick or wounded, who shall be under the direction of the matron."

Provision was made for payment for matrons, one-half dollar a day and one ration, and for "nurses, each, twenty-four-ninetieths of a dollar a day, and one-ration."

This modest emolument was princely when compared to an earlier bill which specified only "one-fifteenth of a dollar per day, or \$2, a month."

These brief official allusions tell only part of the story of nursing in the Revolutionary Army, since much of it was done by the women who simply followed their men to war. There are many stories of wives who dressed their husbands' wounds on the field of battle itself. Of these women we have only a few names. The many others must remain unknown—unknown, but not unhonored.

NURSING IN THE CIVIL WAR

The story of the women nurses in the Civil War is one of great individual devotion and heroism on the one hand, and a deplorable lack of unified administrative organization on the other.

At the very outbreak of war, Miss Dor-



THE NIGHTINGALE PLEDGE

- I SOLEMNLY PLEDGE MYSELF BEFORE GOD AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THIS ASSEMBLY.
- TO pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully.
- I WILL abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug.
- I WILL do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my profession.
- WITH loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.

This Pledge was formulated in 1893 by a committee of which Mrs. Lystra E. Gretter, R. N., was chairman.



othea Dix, who already had achieved a nation-wide reputation as an effective crusader for better conditions in the care and treatment of the insane, was appointed superintendent of women nurses, "to select and assign women nurses to general or permanent military hospitals, they not to be employed in such hospitals without her sanction and approval, except in cases of urgent need."

Miss Dix, a woman of the highest integrity, found herself in the difficult position of having great personal authority, but with no functioning organization be-

(Continued on Page 15)



Hospital, about 1500, from an old drawing



Women as Army nurses—Florence Nightingale's innovation



Ward in an Army hospital at San Juan, Puerto Rico



American soldier, wounded in the Argonne, is cared for by Army nurses

THE ARMY NURSE . . .

(Continued from Page 12)

hind her. She had been assigned an impossible task, and her accomplishments are the more remarkable in the face of it. Due to the lack of a single unified corps with official status, policy was determined by the individual medical officers on the spot, and their attitude ranged from grateful co-operation in some cases to indifference or downright hostility in others.

If nursing in the Civil War was an organizational failure, and it must be so conceded (though valuable lessons were ultimately learned from the chaotic picture it presented), the record is one of blazing individual sacrifice and achievement against great odds.

A newspaper correspondent gives the following account of these nurses, which, albeit in the rather purple prose fancied in that era, bears the mark of sincerity:

"Hundreds of volunteer nurses, many of them wives, sisters and mothers, came from every walk of life to join in the work of mercy. Hands hardened with toil, and hands that leisure and luxury left white and soft, were bathing repulsive wounds, combing matted and bloody locks."

NURSING IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The record of the nurses in the Spanish-American War was such as to convince the last of the skeptics, if such remained, of not only the propriety but the necessity of women in military nursing. The organization of the Army Nurse Corps as an integral part of the Army was the direct outgrowth of the lessons learned during that war, which bore out the findings of observers of the Civil War experience, that unified direction and control within the Army framework itself was the only way to avoid administrative confusion and assure maximum efficiency in the care of the sick and wounded.

At the outbreak of the war Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, director of the Hospital Corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was entrusted with the responsibility of passing on the qualifications of nurses who sought appointment as nurses under contract to the Army, a role not unlike that of Dorothea Dix in the Civil War. Only graduate nurses endorsed by their schools were accepted, assuring a high standard of professional competence. These nurses received thirty dollars a month, plus rations, and Dr. McGee's efforts were so successful that within about two weeks of taking office, she had a force of twelve hundred nurses.

However, a considerable volume of nursing assistance was forthcoming from pri-

vate sources. The fact that "contract" nurses were subject to Army control and regulation, while the others were paid by private sources and were subject to orders from private individuals, did not make for the utmost in harmony and efficiency, to say the least. This, coupled with the recognition of the indisputable value of women nurses, made it imperative that the status of the Army nurse be clarified and officially regulated. Dr. McGee, who had been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, herself wrote the section dealing with the Nurse Corps of the Army organization bill, passed in February 1901, which established the Nurse Corps as a definite component of the Army.

The confused administrative picture, and the frictions inevitably arising between rival groups, should not be permitted to obscure the picture of devoted and heroic service, both at home and abroad, created by the nurses of '98. Contract nurses served in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, as well as on the hospital ship "Relief." Thirteen nurses died in the service, one of whom had allowed herself to be infected in the interest of yellow fever research, and died a martyr to science and to humanity.

WORLD WAR I

When the United States declared war on Germany in 1917 there were only 403 nurses in the Corps, and even this small number represented an increase of 100% brought about by the Mexican Border crisis. Within eighteen months the number had increased to 21,480.

Only graduate nurses were accepted, and they were assigned to cantonment, general and special military hospitals located in all parts of the United States. Of these nurses, 10,400 were sent overseas, and served in England, France, Italy, Belgium, and Siberia. They were assigned to base, evacuation, mobile, camp and convalescent hospitals, and to casualty clearing stations. They also served on hospital trains, transports, and with surgical teams in field hospitals.

WORLD WAR II

In recognition of their outstanding work in World War I, relative rank for members of the Army Nurse Corps was provided by Congress in an amendment to the National Defense Act on June 4, 1920, placing them on the status of officers and adding much to the prestige of the Corps, even though the pay and allowances were not the same as for the men. Thus, the position of the Army nurse, which from its beginning had been one of dignity, was improved by definitely fixing the status of

(Continued on Page 19)



Army nurses are inured to battlefield conditions



At a Field Hospital, Army nurses help surgeons prepare for operation.



An Army flight nurse accompanies the wounded as they are evacuated by plane to hospitals at home



An Army nurse and an enlisted man attend a soldier in a typical ward car aboard a hospital train

ARMY NURSE CORPS NEWS

"MAP READING PROBLEM AND HIKE"

A weary, mud-spattered and bedraggled troupe of females in fatigues were called to a halt (and not a minute too soon) in front of Reid Hall, the other evening, and dismissed. From what we can gather, every bathtub in the quarters was soon occupied by said females soaking their aching muscles in hot water.

The occasion was the first "Map Reading Problem & Hike" of the Basic Training Class. Equipped with compasses and maps, the various squads arrived at a fair approximation of the designated point, without having to place too much reliance on compass because it was so easy to hear where the ambulance was stuck in the mud. Five times they pushed the ambulance out of the mudholes, in fact.

Lt. Blogs and Lt. Reese don't care to be hidden in camouflage overalls soon again. Lt. Blogs was discovered only when someone else stumbled over her, and Lt. Reese said it just wasn't in her nature to stay quiet that long.

We've heard all manner of snake stories since this expedition, but the truth, as nearly as we can ferret it out, is that Lt. Hendrixson wanted to see what it would feel like to jump into a foxhole, but changed her mind when she found it already tenanted by a particularly vicious specie of gartersnake. So she jumped back into a prickly pear cactus. Then a rattlesnake gave warning and in no time at all Lt. Hendrixson was far, far away.

The general feeling was that the afternoon had been "strenuous, but fun," and Lt. Lawson is quoted as saying that he was quite satisfied with the way the class had demonstrated its grasp of Map Reading.

* * *

Bad weather prevented this class' formal review, but a brief "ceremony" was held in Reid Hall, at which Colonel Dillard and Major Tilley addressed the group. Lts. Ulrey, Logan and Blogs wrote a poem about Basic Training which Lt. Ulrey read at this time, and the entire group sang the ANC song, and a clever parody entitled "Is It True What They Say About Basic?"

Major Tilley served tea to the class and their guests later in the afternoon.

* * *

Thirteen muscles are required to make a smile and fifty to make a frown; therefore, the frown requires the greater expenditure of vitality. Is it worth it?

* * *

Lots of people know a good thing the

minute the other fellow sees it.

* * *

There are many times when you cannot find help, but there is no time when you cannot give it.

Getting out this news is no picnic. If we print jokes, people say we are silly. If we don't, they say we are too serious. If we clip things from other magazines we are too lazy to write them ourselves. If we don't we are stuck with our own stuff. If we don't print every word of all contributions, we don't appreciate true genius.

* * *

Capt. Duffy was honored with a coffee recently.

Honored guests were Major Hulse and Major Commins. Guests from the "old" hospital and "new" Brooke General were present.

Major Tilley presented Captain Duffy with two beautiful lamps from the ANC.

* * *

OVERHEARD IN BASIC

"... and they folded their tents like the Arabs—and silently stole away ..."

* * *

IN MEMORY OF BASIC TRAINING

Hut to the right and hut to the rear,
This is how we began our career,
Nurses, P. T.'s and Dietitian's, too,
Thru this course, how time did flew.

Life was fun, life was gay,
With lectures and drill the order of the day.
Movietone, Fox, Globe and Snafu
All did their bit to help us through.

From Lieut's. to Col's. all pretty good guys,
We sat at attention as words would fly
In one ear and out the other,
While we read our mail from mother.

Hammers and chalk the Colonel would take
To keep these bleary-eyed students awake.
'Twas organization of the army from front
line to rear

Until our noonday break drew near.

A Major certainly aroused our glee
As jokes he cracked and slapped his knee,
And telling us never to use profanity.
Even insurance he'd sell for a fee,
Though he objected strenuously
To selling insurance for Uncle Sam
When he was strictly a medical man.

The "what not" man made quite a hit
With map reading and suggested field trips
We found that maps and compasses could do
With a few ideas on "what have you?"

Major Pickel instructed us all
So military courtesy would not be our
downfall.

Strictly "GI" we must be
As in to the Chief we go to see
A snappy salute is always required
Even though we know we can't be fired.

Lt. Hendrixson has worked hard we know
Though sometimes our gratitude, we did
not show

Her help and aid about this new life,
Will save us all a lot of strife.

So on this our graduation day
We have gathered here, a few words to
say.

In appreciation of all that she's done,
And to let her know it's really been fun.
So with these roses we hope she'll know
We really think she's a pretty good "Joe."

Riando was disgusted at times we know
When on the drill field we failed to show,
Any signs of having listened at all
As flat on our faces we would fall.
Trying to do an about face
While turning to the left with our
Feet still in place.

We hope today as we passed in review
That the mistakes we made were only a
few.

So here Riando is something too
And we hope we have been a credit to you.

"BASIC"

(Sung to the tune of "Is It True What
They Say About Dixie")
Is it true what they say about basic?
Do the girls really drill all the time?
Does Riando keep on shouting
'Til he can shout no more,
And the squads keep right on drilling
Until their feet are sore?

Is it true what they say about basic?
Are the hikes in the rain so sublime?
Do they laugh—do they play
Like they say in every song?
Yes, it's true—that's where we belong.

ARMY NURSE CORPS SONG

We march along with faith undaunted, be-
side our gallant fighting men,
Whenever they are sick or wounded, we
nurse them back to health again.
As long as healing hands are wanted, you'll
find the nurses of the Corps.
On ship or plane or transport train, at home
or on a far-off shore.
With loyal hearts, we do our part for the
Army Nurse Corps.

THE ARMY NURSE

(Continued from Page 15)

the nurse and giving formal recognition
to the place of the Corps in the military

establishment. All nurses with the Army
now are Army nurses—members of the
Army Nurse Corps. By act of Congress,
retirement for length of service and dis-
ability is now granted to Army nurses, and
on June 22, 1944, President Roosevelt signed
a bill giving real instead of relative rank
to officers of the Corps for the duration of
the war. This became effective July 10,
1944.

Following World War I, the Nurse Corps,
like the rest of the Army, gradually de-
creased in size, until in 1939 the member-
ship had dropped to 625. When the Na-
tional Emergency was declared in 1939, the
Nurse Corps was authorized to increase
to 949 but in 1940 it became necessary to
appoint reserve nurses once more. As of
May 31, 1944 the personnel of the Army
Nurse Corps was 39,500.

The U. S. Army nurse in World War
II is at work in every quarter of the
globe. In Nissen huts in Iceland, in tents
in the jungles of South Pacific islands, at
every battle front, and on the beachheads
where our troops have established them-
selves only hours previously, she is saving
precious lives. She serves on land, on the
sea in hospital ships, and in the air, evac-
uating the wounded by plane.

The story of the Army nurse in this war
is one of devotion, of heroism and sacri-
fice, of compassion, and of cheerfulness.

A NURSE AT THE FRONT

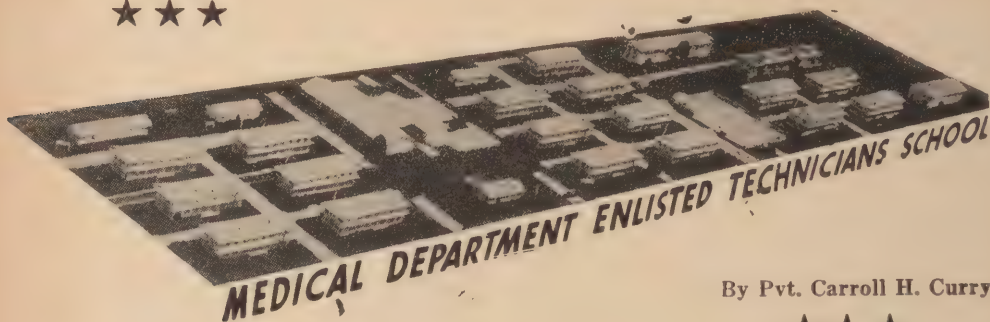
An Army nurse on the fighting front
writes as follows:

"I wish every nurse at home could see
some of those boys, refusing to be dis-
heartened no matter how badly wounded,
having only one interest—to get back in the
fight, knock out the enemy, and get home
to a peaceful America. I remember particu-
larly one boy with a femoral artery severed,
terribly anemic, with danger of gan-
grene and ultimate amputation. 'Take care
of my buddy first,' he said when he was
brought in. 'He's worse off than I am.' We
knew differently.

"Don't let anyone back home tell you that
the combat zone is no place for nurses.
It is, definitely. Just see what a bedside
nurse can do to boost the morale of any
injured GI Joe. Just a pat on the head,
blankets smoothed, and a woman's smiling
face for a man to look up into—sometimes
it's almost better than plasma.

"A badly wounded infantryman said to
me the other day, 'How can you nurses
be so cheerful when you have so much to
put up with?' We looked at him in amaze-
ment. 'Men like you, soldier,' we thought,
'you're the reason. No Army nurse could
look you in the eye if she weren't able to
take it, just the way you do.'"

★ ★ ★



By Pvt. Carroll H. Curry

★ ★ ★

ON THE "CAMPUS"

All Tech. Sgt. Thornton needs now is a varnished helmet . . . or had you noticed his new jacket. By the way, he is an ex-supply sergeant.

* * *

Looks as if T/3 Kodis is gonna get some "book-larnin'". This time it's AG school.

* * *

Two new papas in the school on the same day! Lt. Scruggs with a boy to his credit, and Maj. Sartorius with a girl chalked up on the scoreboard. The Major should be a G-2 man—nobody knew it ahead of time.

* * *

Company A, Headquarters Company, just received some new recruits, Pvts. Alva Bradley II, William Milford, and Pfc. Dale Holmes.

* * *

Let's not get nosey, bub! Private Burt (horizontal) Olin used a fluoroscopic screen to peep at his Christmas package which was marked "do not open—." In the package was Kodak film.

* * *

Speaking of X-Rays, Marilyn, an X-Ray Technician at Annex II, downed Salvatore Greco with this one, "You may weigh two-fifty and have a smooth line, but I can see right through you."

* * *

As we gaze at the parking lot across the street we are reminded of better days. Staff Sergeant Jesse Hudson is sporting a new used car.

* * *

Captain Feintuch, affectionately known as "Captain Feintuch," is being investigated by the Sanantonio (Aaa-Haaa!) Chamber of Commerce for having brought cold weather with him from New York.

* * *

William (Zeke) Hamilton was pleasantly surprised to learn that he had been made T/5 during his sojourn in Parkers-



Captain James E. Kelley has been telling his staff for a year about his experiences at the Point. Here is photographic proof of the veracity of his statements. He is shown here at the point—of a rifle.

★

burg, W. Va., U.S.A. Says Zeke, "By durn, ah ben ahankering fer mountin vittles—an Maw's zarved tarnips is good fer man er varmint—an' heps ya, too."

* * *

When the Chaplain needs his slip punched to whom does he go? This burning question remains unanswered but Chaplain Bohmfalk's car bears the scars of an engagement with Colonel Fargo's Chrysler. While parked, the Colonel's car backed down an incline. It is rumored that the Chaplain's car was at the bottom of it.



"Coming In on a Wing and a Prayer"

The Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School extends Christmas Greetings to all.

About People We Know . . .



S/SGT. RALPH MARTINEZ SPEAKS TO EMPLOYEES OF SUNSHINE CLOTHING MANUFACTURING CO.

S/Sgt. Ralph Martinez of Austin, formerly a tail gunner on a B-17 and at present a patient at Brooke, who participated in bombing raids over Germany, was a guest speaker, along with Brig. Gen. J. A. Porter, Commanding General of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot, at the Sunshine Clothing Manufacturing Company on Tuesday, December 12th, urging the 400 workers to put their shoulders to the wheel of Victory in getting out the new Battle Jacket for our soldiers who so desperately need them NOW. The jacket, now in production, will replace the old military blouse.

Gen. Porter stated: "Our fighting forces on the front in Germany are fighting in below zero weather and are badly in need of these jackets." The new battle jacket is 18 ounces in weight, of wool serge, lined with wool twill with a fly front. It is form-fitting and presents a very neat military appearance.

Sgt. Martinez modeled the jacket and at the end of his talk was told he might keep it for his own. "I'm not only warm now, but very happy," he said. "And our boys on the front will be too, when they get theirs," he added. Sgt. Martinez wears the Air Medal with two oak-leaf clusters and the Purple Heart (both presented at Brooke by Brig. Gen. Geo. C. Beach, commanding).



BROOKE PATIENTS ARE HONORED GUESTS OF ANNUAL BALL

The Selene Club of San Antonio held its annual Black and White Ball at the Municipal Auditorium Saturday, 9 December, with twelve of Brooke's overseas veterans and wearers of the Purple Heart, as Guests of Honor. These men were invited to the ball by Miss Livia Elia Magnon, president of the club, through General Beach.

Attending the Ball were numerous celebrities and city officials in addition to many from the Republic of Mexico. It is customary for those attending the ball to wear black or white only, and the black

and white evening dresses worn by the attractive ladies attending, presented a lovely effect. The centerpiece of the table reserved for Brooke's veterans, was a beautiful arrangement of miscellaneous flowers which formed the United States Flag and that of the Mexican Republic.

The veterans all seemed impressed with the ceremony held in choosing the Queen of the Ball. Lovely young women (princesses of the Ball) passed in review, out of which Miss Maria Mitchell was chosen and crowned Queen of the 1944 Black and White Ball. She was crowned by Miss Amelia Gonzales, queen of the 1943 ball, who came by plane from Sullins College in Bristol, Virginia to attend the event.

Music for dancing was furnished by Eduardo Martinez and his orchestra.



FOUR VETERANS ATTEND PARTY AT JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL

Four of Brooke's overseas patients were guests at an advisory party given by Miss Mattie Brewer of Thomas Jefferson High school on December 14th.

Those attending were Sgt. Arlan Richards of Wynnewood, Oklahoma, who served in Normandy, France; Pfc. Carroll DeVilbiss of Pearsall, Texas, a veteran of the Pacific Theatre; Pvt. Orvis Bridges of Chickasha, Oklahoma, and back from Normandy, France; and Pvt. Vernon Glover of Odessa, Texas, who returned to the United States from Cherbourg, France.

The men were entertained in the classroom by students of the school and participated in singing Christmas carols with the student body of Jefferson in front of their Christmas tree in the main hall of the first floor of the school. Later they were escorted by one of the students, through the beautiful patios, the Auditorium, the Gym, the Library, and many other interesting sections of the school.

During the Carol singing, one of the men remarked: "This is the true spirit of Americanism—gives me a good feeling to know that what I did overseas was not in vain, but only to preserve America's Freedom for her Youth."



RED CROSS ACTIVITIES AT B.G.H.



STUDENTS FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL BRING CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO BROOKE'S PATIENTS: Staff Sergeant Henry Nava and Sergeant Leonard McGowan chat with students from the Thomas Jefferson High School who came loaded with Christmas Gifts for patients of Ward 5 on one of their many service trips. Home-made candies and cakes as well as other gifts were distributed to some 75 or more patients. Students shown with Sergeants Nava and McGowan, are, left to right: Melba Powell, Fanny Dornberger, Mary Frances Cavender, Nancy Higgins, Edward Taylor, Barbara Scruggs, Ruth Jean Scharlark and Yvonne Hess.

SONG FEST NOTES

Reported by Claudine R. Bearden,
Hospital Worker

The song fests have been growing in proportion. Corporal Herbert Coke is still the very able pianist for the fests and Sgt. C. J. Robinson has been going along with us to bring to the men several baritone solos.

Hansel McCord, ward 9, has been the "guiding light" of the fests in that ward. You should attend one of these afternoon sings and hear the McCord Glee Club composed of patients in ward 9. The finesse and harmony is beautiful to the ear. The strains of "White Christmas" have been floating through all the wards. Ward 5 still leads all in the loud enjoyment of their singing. Ward 7 has suddenly gotten

extremely interested in the song "Red River Valley." The harmonious rendering of it can be heard all through the hospital, nasal qualities and all. While Cpl. Coke was on leave he learned to play boogie woogie to meet the demands of many requests he had had for this type of music. We are all looking forward to having him back with us again after his emergency furlough.

ANNEX III NOTES.

Annex III has entered the Recreation picture with a few additions to the entertainment program. Every Thursday night at seven o'clock in the dayroom they now have a movie and the first one was well attended with about eighty patients. Wednesday afternoon sees the men engaged in

the enjoyable pastime of playing bingo while drinking cokes and munching on cookies or candy. Every afternoon in the dayroom there are Gray Ladies to help participate in games. The fad of playing Tripoli has begun down there and on any afternoon you can see the men gather around one of the tables engaged in playing this old favorite. The Librarian has donated about fifty books to Annex III and these can be found on the shelves in the dayroom and all the men are invited to come in and browse around for a book they would like to read.

One rainy afternoon the latter part of November in the Annex II dayroom, Mrs. Haggard Ray of Pettus, Texas, reviewed "Cow by the Tale."

"Can you listen to one more Texas yarn?" she began.

And the patients did listen and with interest as Mrs. Ray related the evolution of the Cowboy saddle and the history of brands along with tales of driving cattle up the trail.

Being a ranch woman herself, and interested in horses, she was able to add many personal touches from her own experience.

A WAR EXPERT VIEWS THE NEWS

(Continued from Page 10)

CHINESE MORALE BOOSTED

The low point of Chinese morale occurred last month when the Japanese forces that had flowed from Hunan into Kwangsi Province, moved into Kweichow Province toward the provincial capital of Kweiyang. The first success on the part of Chinese troops in the past six months of warfare against that particular body of the enemy, was announced by the Chinese high command in a report that all Japanese forces had been driven out of Kweichow Province.

If a return effort is made by the Japanese to take Kweiyang and it succeeds, then all the fighting done in Burma to reopen truck traffic into China will have gone for naught. The unexpected success of the Japanese offensive this year has given to the enemy an open road from Singapore to Shanghai. Claims made by the Japanese army that it would be in Kunming and Chungking by Christmas created alarm that is now allayed, but not entirely removed.

Shortly after General Wedemeyer assumed his new command in China, he announced that plans to check the Japanese inundation of southwestern China had been made and were being put into effect. Wedemeyer said there were reasonable expectations that these remedial measures

would soon turn the tide against the Japanese.

In the Burma theater where General Sultan is fighting, he has squeezed the Japanese farther south toward Mandalay, and has brought nearer the opening of the Burma Road. Both the American and British forces now operating in Burma show signs of maintaining the aggressive tempo established by General Stilwell.

PUNISHMENT

Superfortresses today smashed at Japan's largest concentration of airplane plants at Nagoya. Yesterday, Tokyo reported three flights of these air monsters over the Japanese mainland in a five-hour night period. Evacuation of Tokyo is enforced with feverish speed. General Arnold said today in Fort Worth that these attacks on Japanese industry have the enemy "reeling in the ring." Daily raids over Japan's homeland are becoming routine.

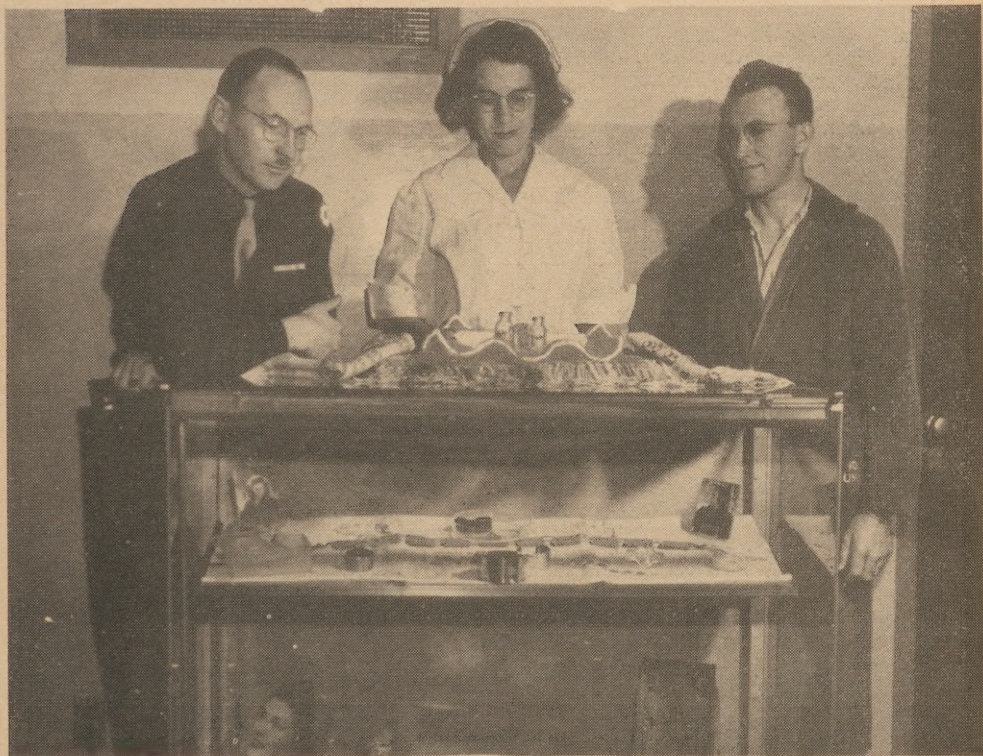
General MacArthur's airforce and some small naval craft, in a 36-hour attack accounted for five Japanese transports and four destroyers of an 11-ship convoy. Most of the destruction was wrought by army and marine planes boring through swarms of Nipponese fighting planes covering the convoy off the west coast of Leyte. This was the ninth convoy that the Japanese have sought to unload on Leyte in the eight weeks since MacArthur landed on that island.

HARAKIRI

Tokyo's frequent announcements of admirals and generals who died in recent months would be more informative if the navy and war ministers gave the names of those who committed harakiri. Beginning with the expulsion of the Japanese from Saipan and Guam, the high commanders of Japan's armed forces have suffered disasters that, according to the code of Bushido, called for a sacrificial death. Since May of this year Japan has lost 74 admirals and 18 generals. Without doubt a large majority of the admirals were killed in action or went down with their ships, but it is quite likely that some ten to twenty of them gave their lives to Ise.

To Nippon's famous shrine at Ise, a memorial to the Amaterasu Omikami (divine ancestor of Japan), went Premier Koiso to pray for victory in the battle of Leyte. The premier has said that fighting on Leyte "will decide the fate of the Greater East Asia war. The Japanese will certainly win the war. I, Koiso, will march ahead toward the successful consummation of the war, and reaffirm my faith in our ultimate victory."

S/Sgt. Fred Sinn With His "One-Man Show" of Articles Made in O.T. Shop No. 1



Left, Captain Earl R. Haight, Chief of Occupational Therapy at Brooke General Hospital, and Miss Ruth Butler, Senior Aide, Occupational Therapy, admire the "One-Man Show" produced by Staff Sergeant Fred M. Sinn of Mackinaw, Illinois. (The interior of the case holds samples of other articles made by Brooke's patients.)

Staff Sergeant Fred M. Sinn had his Christmas shopping problems settled sometime ago. He decided to do a little work in Occupational Therapy Shop No. 1, and the picture above shows the results of his efforts.

Before Sgt. Sinn sent his gifts off for Christmas however, Captain Haight suggested a "One-Man Show" and you see it above, displayed on top of the case.

Sgt. Sinn spent about five weeks on the articles shown which include a beautifully moulded ornamental fruit bowl and a set of 6 napkin rings, all made from Plexo-glass salvaged from the turret-tops of wrecked bombers. Another attractive article is the salt and pepper set made from bottles which once held liquid Penicillin. These are decorated with flower transfers and for easy handling Sgt. Sinn made a

tray for them from Plexo-glass.

Besides the articles mentioned, there is a beautiful long woven table runner in a colorful design; a small square scarf; and a throw rug—all hand made from salvaged sheets dyed in bright colors and loomed with colorful threads. All of these articles have hand-tied fringe, finished, if you please, by Sgt. Sinn himself.

There is no end to the number of articles patients at Brooke General Hospital have made and are making in the hospital's Occupational Therapy Shops. This pleasant way of making the hours fly not only keeps patients' minds off their wounds and illnesses, but aids them in getting well quickly.

Competent instructors supply necessary information and materials for all articles

(Continued on Page 26)

BOOK REVIEW

"FAITH OF OUR FIGHTERS"

By Chaplain (Captain) Elwood C. Nance

In "Faith of Our Fighters," the emphasis is on the "faith" rather than the "fight." There is no glorification of war; the glorification is of the faith that sustains our men and women who feel that values are at stake that are more precious than life itself.

They all agree that the chaplain is the key man in the situation. Some of the soldiers come with a faith that needs only the normal nurture of the means of grace and assistance in reorientation from a life of peace to a life of conflict; some come with a faith that is weak and must be bolstered up if the soldier is not to become a spiritual casualty; some come with no faith at all. Whatever the religious status of the soldier, it is primarily to the chaplain that he looks for spiritual help and guidance.

"Faith of Our Fighters" tell of the careful training of these consecrated men here in the States; it devotes several chapters to the work of the chaplains as told by themselves; and it presents a number of sketches showing what others think of the chaplain and his work.

A remarkable balance is maintained throughout the book. There is the balance in relation to the sources of materials, Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, the balance in relation to articles written by military men and non-military men; and the balance in relation to the treatment of the branches of service—the Army and the Navy, together with the various auxiliaries, as the Air Corps, the WAC, the WAVE, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard.

The Christian worker who is looking for something of practical usefulness will find the chapter, "When They Come Home," especially helpful; however, the book as a whole is designed to be of value to those who wish to minister to the spiritual needs of returning servicemen and servicewomen.

A second great value of the book is in the comfort it may bring to lonely hearts and to those who may be wondering about the adequacy of the provisions made for their loved ones in the armed forces.

Then there is the inspiration which all will find in it, the downright interestingness of the book, as its pages open up exotic scenes and the narration of dramatic events, comedy and tragedy mingling in Shakespearean abandon; the thunder and confusion of multitudes of men in motion,

but in which there is ever present the lyrical undertone of individual hopes and fears, individual suffering and dreams; and over all, the radiance of the star of faith—the "faith of our fighters."

"Faith of Our Fighters" was published by the Bethany Press, 2700 Pine Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo., English Finish Paper, 304 pages, attractively bound. Over fifty pictures, several full-page. Price \$2.00.



I THINK OF YOU

When I behold the rising sun
Tint the gray clouds a rosy hue
Heralding the day to come
Miss Phillips, I think of you.

When rosy clouds begin to pale
And through their rifts I catch a glimpse
of blue
And summer sunshine spreads o'er hill
and dale
Miss Romer, I think of you.

When the mocking bird is singing in his
bower
Or when the purple finch is trilling too,
From dawn to dark from hour to hour
Miss Van, I think of you.

When the weary sun is sinking in the
west
When the prairie flowers are bathed in
evening dew
When day is o'er and nature seeks her
rest
Miss Morton, I think of you.
—M. L. C.

Author's Note: Any resemblance to the names appearing in the above poem and those of nurses on duty at Brooke is purely intentional!



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY NEWS

(Continued from Page 25)

are free of charge. When the articles are completed they become the patients' own to send home if they so desire.

In the case on which Sgt. Sinn's articles are displayed is a variety of samples showing various articles which can be made in the O.T. Shops. Among them are cigarette trays, ornate candle-holders and mail boxes made from artillery shells; belts, picture frames, pipe-holders and knives, from other materials. See this display now in the lobby of the main building, "new" hospital. The case is located near the Mess Office.

Talks On Post War Occupational Opportunities Scheduled

**Series of Informative Talks by Civic Leaders
Presented by Educational Reconditioning at Brooke**

Continuing its policy of cooperating with the local civic authorities of San Antonio and in promoting programs of particular educational and therapeutic value to the convalescing patients of Brooke General Hospital, the Educational-Reconditioning Department of this hospital has arranged to present a series of speakers in its current program on "Post War Occupational Opportunities."

Speaker on the December 15th program was Mr. Sidney Berkowitz, Merchandise Manager of Frost Bros. Company, who addressed the patients at the Main Hospital Red Cross Auditorium. His subject was: "Merchandising During War Time and Post War Employment Outlook."

This speaker's appearance before the soldier-patient audience was arranged through the helpfulness and courtesies of Mr. Irwin Lefkowitz, Director of Activities at the Quincy Street U.S.O.

First in this series of talks, as arranged with Mr. Lefkowitz and the speakers who are so graciously giving of their time in this cooperative civic venture, was Mr. Fred A. Peery, Sales Promotion Manager of WOAI and NBC. Mr. Peery's talk on "Radio and It's Future" was followed by a visit of the ambulatory patients to radio station WOAI.

Others in this series, to follow Mr. Berkowitz' address will be:

"Airlines Part of War Effort and Post War Employment Outlook," by Judge Robert Lee Bobbitt of Braniff Airlines;

"Opportunities in Electrical Communications" by Mr. Paul West, Supervisor, Southwest Bell Telephone Company;

"Postwar Opportunities and Future in Frozen Foods," by Mr. Felix Katz, of Birds Eye Frozen Foods.

Following these talks, the patients will participate in informal question periods which will permit them to inquire further into the particular problems at hand. That this series is of particular value to the patients, is without question. The returning veterans are keenly aware of the Postwar problems they will eventually be required to cope with and are particularly proud of their part in participating in this series of discussions.

The Brooke General Hospital Educational-Reconditioning Department is aware of the interest of the patients in these discussions and will continue to expand this series as time progresses.

MORE RED CROSS NEWS

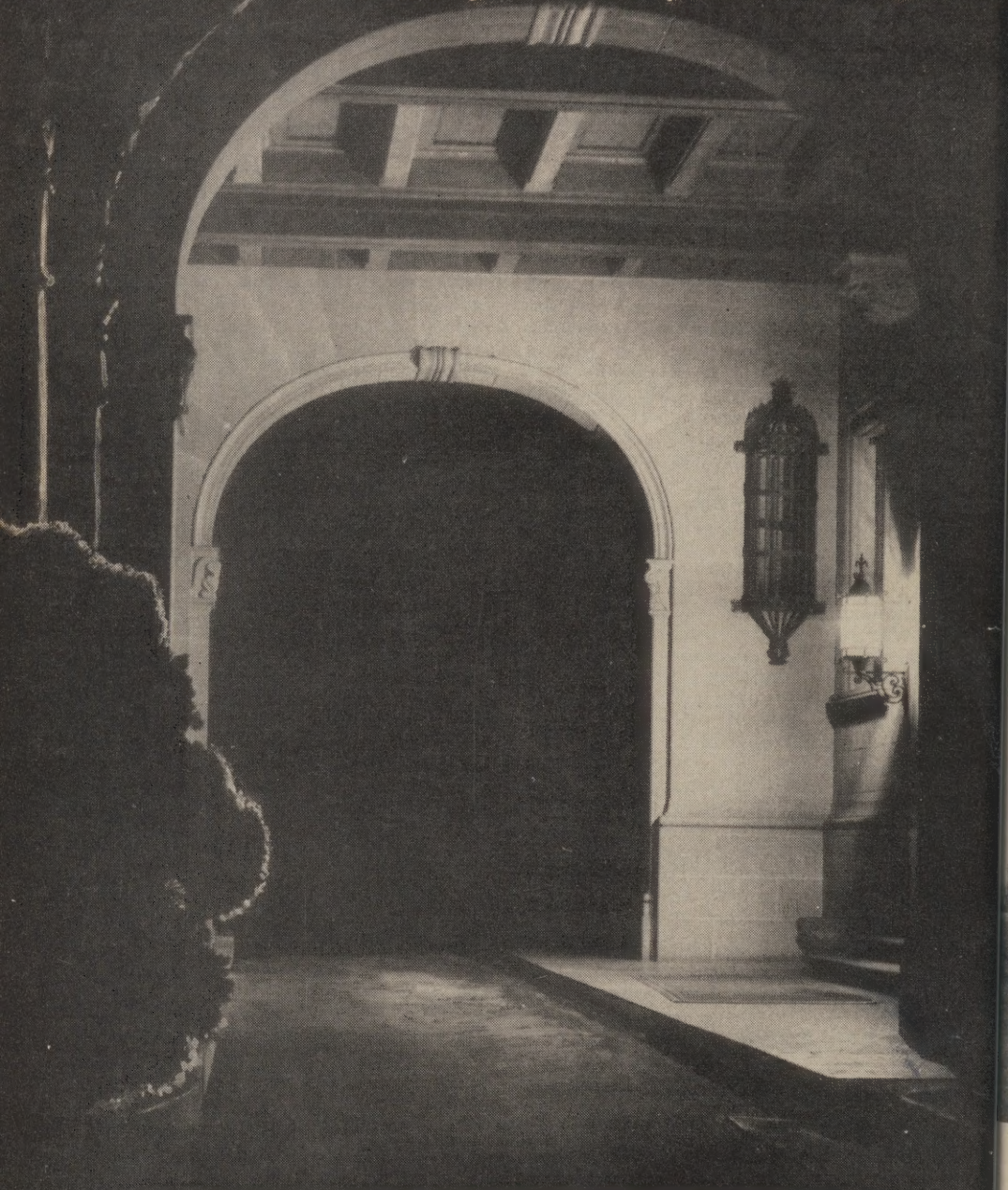
The dances this month were marked successes. At the New Hospital, the Randolph Field Band played, and the performance of their grand magician was one highlight of the evening. Gray Ladies served the potato chips and cokes and everyone had fun. At the Old Hospital, the A. G. School Band provided the rhythm, but during intermission they took the back seat to group singing led by Roy Travis. Punch and cake were the refreshments, ably served by the Gray Ladies.

ATTEND THE HORSE SHOW AT BROOKE, DECEMBER 29TH

A horse show given by Army and Civilian riding classes, will be held December 29th at the riding ring between Annexes II and III, Brooke General Hospital. Open jumping, hunt teams, childrens hack and various other classes will compete. The show is free to all patients of Brooke General Hospital.

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...and best wishes for a bright New Year!



The Staff of the Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast, official publication of Brooke General Hospital, extends Season's Greetings to all its readers